

FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Imposing Array of Forty One Thousand Men Represent American Strength There.

ABOUT 12,000 NOT YET REACHED SCENE

Three Transports Carrying 4,000 Men Now on the Way—Ninety's Command Numbers Nineteen Vessels and Over 3,000 Men.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Forty-one thousand officers and men of the combined army and navy forces comprise the approximate total American strength now on foot and under orders for service in the Philippines. No other reinforcements are now in contemplation. The forces of the two services already stationed in and about the archipelago consist of twenty regiments of infantry, one engineer battalion, seven troops of cavalry and eleven batteries of artillery, an aggregate of about 24,500 men. Nineteen vessels, with an aggregate of 197 officers, 2,990 men and 383 marines make up the naval contingent. This is a force of the magnitude of the army of 152 officers and men all told, which is constantly passing back and forth from Manila. There are about 4,800 army reinforcements on the way to Manila, making a rapidly progressing total of about 12,000 men, roughly estimated, 7,500 men in the force under orders to proceed to the Philippines.

The following are now at Manila or Hong Kong under the command of Admiral C. G. Dewey: the command ship, the USS Albatross, the USS Baltimore, the USS Bennington, the USS Buffalo, the USS Callaghan, the USS Concord, the USS Cullum, the USS Don Juan de Austria, the USS Helena, the USS Iowa, the USS Johnston, the USS Manitoa, the USS Monocacy, the USS Monterey, the USS Olympia, the USS Yorktown. The USS Albatross, the USS Baltimore, the USS Bennington, the USS Buffalo, the USS Callaghan, the USS Concord, the USS Cullum, the USS Don Juan de Austria, the USS Helena, the USS Iowa, the USS Johnston, the USS Manitoa, the USS Monocacy, the USS Monterey, the USS Olympia, the USS Yorktown, 2,990 sailors and 253 marines. The transport Solace does not remain at Manila. The Castle and Princeton are now on their way through the Red Sea to join Admiral Dewey and the Oregon and its attendant vessels, the latter are traveling through the Pacific to the same destination. These vessels will add to the naval force at Manila fifty-nine officers, 735 men and eighty-four marines. The captured ships, Don Juan de Austria, the USS Albatross, the USS Helena, are not available for immediate service, as they are in need of repairs. The Solace has taken out a number of recruits, and with these the Iowa de Luzon will be manned. The Whiskey will join the Manila fleet, but is not to be counted as being available in the immediate future.

Regulars and Volunteers.

The regular troops now in the Philippine islands under command of General Oia consist of the following: The Fourth United States Infantry, Eleventh United States Infantry, Twentieth United States Infantry (which has but recently arrived there, consisting of forty-one officers and 1,218 men); Twenty-second United States Infantry and the First United States Cavalry, a battalion of United States engineers, Troops C, E, G, I, K and L of the Fourth United States Cavalry; Batteries G, H, K and L of the Third United States Cavalry, and Batteries D and G, Sixth United States Cavalry.

Most of the volunteer forces already in the field, and most of whom have borne the brunt of the engagements with both the Spanish army on the islands and the Philippine army. The latter have been since the beginning of the American occupancy of the islands. They comprise fifteen regiments of infantry, one troop of cavalry and five batteries of artillery, as follows: The First California, First Colorado, First Idaho, First Illinois, First Minnesota, First North Dakota, First Nebraska, Second Oregon, Tenth Pennsylvania, First South Dakota, First Tennessee, First Utah, First Wyoming. First troop of the Nevada Cavalry, Batteries A and B, Utah Light Artillery; Batteries A and B, Third California, First Wyoming Light Battery, Tenth and Eighteenth companies of the United States signal corps.

Expeditions on the Way.

These are made up of three general expeditions, as follows: Transport Grant with General Lawton and staff, with a total of sixty-four officers and 718 men, including one battalion of the Second United States Infantry, and four companies of the Fourth Infantry. This expedition sailed from New York January 19, was reported at Singapore on Saturday and General Lawton cabled General Oia that his expedition will reach Manila in the early morning of March 10. The transport Sherman, Colonel J. H. Page commanding, carries a total of thirty-four officers and 1,702 men, including the entire Third Infantry regiment and a battalion of the Second United States Infantry. The transport Sheridan, under command of Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Smith of the Twelfth Infantry, carries all of the Twelfth and a battalion of the First United States Cavalry, a total of 57 officers and 1,796 men. Besides these the Roanoke, with a fair-sized detachment of recruits for the various regiments already in the archipelago, Manila and the transport Valencia sailed from San Francisco for Manila via Honolulu, with 150 recruits for the infantry, artillery and hospital corps and a number of West Point graduates assigned to duty with various companies in the Philippines.

BRINGING HOME SOLDIER DEAD.

Work Commenced with Those Buried at Santiago. WASHINGTON, March 6.—The transport Roanoke has reached Santiago from San Juan with the bodies of 130 soldiers who died in Porto Rico. The records of the War Department show that about 580 are buried in the neighborhood of Santiago and the work of uncovering them may take two or three weeks. Most of the Americans sleeping in graves at Santiago are regulars.

JUDGMENT FOR MANUFACTURER.

Supreme Court Rules on Point as to Who Gets Sugar Bounty. WASHINGTON, March 6.—Justice Brown today handed down the opinion of the court in a case involving the question as to whether the producer or sugar cane or manufacturer of sugar is entitled to the bounty paid by the government.

Cataract.

Mr. B. P. McAllister, Harrodsburg, Ky., says: "I employed numerous methods of local treatment for a severe case of Cataract, but the disease grew worse steadily, getting a firmer grip on me all the time. I finally realized that this treatment did not reach the disease, and decided to try Swift's Specific, which promptly got at the seat of the trouble, and cured me permanently. Cataract is a blood disease and can not be reached by sprays, inhaling mixtures, etc. S. S. S. is the only cure. Send for valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga."

LONG'S SECOND LETTER IS OUT

Secretary Replies to Admiral Schley's Statements in the Threshed-Over Controversy.

NO COMPLAINT BEFORE FALL OF SANTIAGO

After that Event the Ninth Infantry is Said to Have Suffered in Health from Meat Component—Witnesses Negligent in Reporting.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The senate committee on naval affairs today made public Secretary Long's second letter in the Sampson-Schley controversy, this communication being in reply to Admiral Schley's letter. The first matter which the secretary takes up is Admiral Schley's mention of Admiral Sampson's letter of May 20, which the secretary says seems to have given certain senators the impression that the department was without that letter. On this point he says: "First—That this letter was not in the possession of the department on February 6, nor was its existence known to the department at that time. Second—That it was in the possession of Admiral Schley until the 9th of February, when it was sent to the department on his request to be furnished with all official records relating to his duty as a commander-in-chief of the flying squadron and as a flag officer in the North Atlantic fleet. Third—In his instructions with regard to the blockade of Cienfuegos it was not more explicit than the letter of Admiral Sampson of May 19, which accompanied the communication of the department on the 27th of May, directing him in the appendix to the report of the bureau of navigation on page 484. Fourth—That on May 21, the day after it was written, Admiral Sampson sent orders to Commodore Schley in duplicate, by the Hawk and Marblehead, which orders were received by Commodore Schley during the early forenoon of the 23rd and 24th respectively, directing Commodore Schley to proceed with all dispatch, but cautiously, to the mouth of the bay, directing that the Spanish squadron was not at Cienfuegos. The reply to these orders was sent back by the Hawk and Marblehead on the 25th. It is to be noted that the letter of the 20th, and the instructions were, of course, revoked to blockade Cienfuegos, contained in the letters of the 19th and 20th. Fifth—That in obedience to these instructions the flying squadron left Cienfuegos on the 27th of May, directing him to the immediate vicinity of the port of Santiago until the morning of the 29th of May. The secretary quotes the admiral's reference to the department's order received by the Hawk and Marblehead on the 25th as follows: 'It will be seen that Admiral Schley's statement to the senate does not show that he started to return to Key West and signaled to the squadron to that effect, and so informed the department that he immediately ordered the squadron to that effect.' 'On the contrary his telegram dated May 28, written May 27, shows that though having just received the telegram of the department, and having on hand a sufficient supply of coal to return to Key West, he reported that he could not obey the order and continued to proceed toward Key West. However, it later became evident to him that this was unnecessary and he resumed the movement toward Santiago.' ENCROACHES ON EUROPE'S TRADE. Example of Economic Hostility Reported to State Department. WASHINGTON, March 6.—An example of European economic hostility to the United States is furnished in a report to the State department by Consul Baehr from Santo Domingo. The report reviews a lecture of Dr. Alexander Peetz, a Viennese authority of political economy. Dr. Peetz, in calling attention to American competition with Europe, says that the United States is taking the form of a tariff and intends to have the enormous quantity of sugar it needs supplied by the home product and that grown in Cuba. Further he draws attention to the fact that the United States makes the entire cost of its balance of trade the fundamental principle of its commercial policy and in this its government acts with great boldness. He says that America already exports to Europe to the value of \$100,000,000. At this rate Dr. Peetz says there will be a most threatening factor in the commercial life of Europe when in seven years the United States will have established their sugar production on a basis to rob Europe of all its American sugar trade. The lecture cites numerous other instances of American encroachment in payment of the United States, including the fact that the countries of Europe in the near future will have to form a coalition to protect themselves against "outside competition." Consul Baehr says that "similar statements are frequently uttered by prominent men and officials of Austro-Hungary and are published there by the press as well as in Germany."

UNCLE SAM NOT RESPONSIBLE

Refuses to Stand Sponsor for Debts Contracted by So-Called Assembly of Cuban Army.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Associated Press is authorized to state that under no conditions will the government of the United States consent to recognize in any manner any financial obligations incurred by the so-called assembly of the Cuban army, now in session near Havana. Should this body see fit to authorize the issue of any bonds for any purpose the government of the United States will not be led into guaranteeing them, and they must stand on their own resources in that matter.

WAR TAX UPON INHERITANCES.

Case Involving Large Sum of Money Up in United States Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, March 6.—In the United States supreme court today the senatorial bill to advance the portion of the estate of Shirley T. and Jesse M. High against Frederick E. Coyne, collector of internal revenue at Chicago. The motion was under advisement. The case involves the constitutionality of the portion of the war revenue act levying a tax upon inheritance. The estate in question is that of the late James L. High of Chicago, who died last October, leaving an estate valued at \$250,000. His children, Shirley T. High and Jesse M. High, each received by bequest a third of the estate, the other third going to their mother. The government tax upon the law in question amounts to \$20,000, which they have refused to pay, on the ground that the law is discriminatory and, therefore, antagonistic to the constitution. Their allegations in detail are as follows: That the tax in question is a direct tax upon the property of the portion of the estate and by the express terms of the act, and is not apportioned by said act among the states according to population, as required by the constitution. That if it be an indirect tax it is not uniform in its operations, for the reason that it exempts from its operation all legacies under the will of \$10,000. That the right of inheritance, if it be a tax upon the privilege of the states to grant, and regulate and is not subject to abridgment or taxation by the general government. The case is an important one, as it involves a tax upon all estates valued at more than \$10,000. The court intimated that the case would be argued in the present term, though no positive assurance was given to this effect.

LACK MEN FOR NEW VESSELS.

Navy Department May Have to Put Ships Out of Commission. WASHINGTON, March 6.—The officials of the Navy department are feeling grateful for the small measure of relief forced by congress in the increase of the force of enlisted men, though the total is still inadequate under sound practice for the needs of the navy. Congress authorized the increase of the force to 17,500 men. Last Saturday there were in the navy 17,911 men. The officials think that they can contrive to get along for the present with 17,500 men, and while they will not be under the necessity of putting out of commission any of the larger ships now in active service, they will be left absolutely without provision for manning the big battleships Kearsage, Kentucky and Erie. Arrangements now nearly completed. The department will be obliged, in order to man these ships, which the government is bound to take off the contractors' hands as soon as they are completed, to put some ships out of commission.

Deputy Marshal May Claim Reward.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The supreme court of the United States today rendered a decision in the case of the United States against A. J. Matthews and others, the opinion being handed down by Justice White. Matthews is a deputy marshal in the marshals in Florida. He had information leading to the arrest of persons implicated in the killing of revenue officers, and then claimed the reward offered under existing law. The attorney general resisted the claim, because Matthews was a deputy United States marshal. The court of claims allowed the claim. The findings of the majority report are: Majority and Minority Reports Filed, but McCreary is Not Guilty.

BEEF INQUIRY MOVES WEST

Court Transfers Settings to Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City.

NEBRASKA ENTITLED TO TWO

What Each State is Allowed in Apportionment of Lieutenants Under Army Reorganization Law.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The War department has made an announcement of the apportionment of 101 second lieutenants, evenly divided by the army reorganization bill, among the various states and territories. In addition there are twenty appointments at large. The apportionment is on the basis of population and is as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 2; California, 2; Colorado, 3; Connecticut, 2; Delaware, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 4; Indiana, 3; Iowa, 3; Kansas, 2; Kentucky, 3; Louisiana, 2; Maine, 1; Maryland, 2; Massachusetts, 3; Michigan, 3; Minnesota, 2; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 4; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 2; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 2; New York, 5; North Carolina, 2; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 4; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 5; Rhode Island, 1; South Carolina, 2; South Dakota, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 3; Utah, 1; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 2; Wyoming, 1; Arizona, 1; New Mexico, 1; Oklahoma, 1; District of Columbia, 1; at large, 20.

Secretary Alger was fairly overrun today by congressional callers, nearly every one of whom had an interest in the reorganization appointment in the regular or volunteer army under the terms of the reorganization act. It is a safe estimate that 75 per cent of the officers in the present volunteer army are anxious to remain in the service. As there is a disposition at present to appoint along without these volunteer soldiers as long as possible the chances of any appointments being speedily made in the officers' grades are not very bright.

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS.

Survivors of the Civil War Remembered in Congress. WASHINGTON, March 6.—(Special.)—The following western pensions have been granted: Issue of February 20: William A. Hanning, Bennett, \$8. Original Widows, etc.—Margaret Watters, Soldiers' Home, Hall county.

Iowa: Original—George C. Luck, Dubuque, \$6; Jeremiah Duen, Bayard, \$8. Restoration and Additional—Elisha D. Thayer, (deceased), \$12. Increase—William L. Lewis, Riverdale, \$12 to \$14; Charles L. Watson, Des Moines, \$15 to \$20. Original Widows, etc.—John Dalton (father), Bedford, \$12; Mary J. Higdon, (mother), Bedford; Minerva H. Thayer, Cottage, \$8; Margaret E. Hughes, Davenport, \$8; Sarah E. Husted, Riverdale, \$8.

South Dakota: Increase—Albert T. Grove, Brookings, \$6 to \$8; David Hankins, Creston, \$8; Aaron J. Kimball, \$8 to \$8; Montana: Original Widows, etc.—Mary Hobbs, Joliet, \$8. Colorado: Increase—James L. Welch, Delta, \$8 to \$8.

SOLDIER DEATHS AT CAMP THOMAS

Total Number Who Expired from Disease, 341. WASHINGTON, March 6.—A statement compiled by the adjutant general's office shows the number of deaths from disease at Camp Thomas. The figures are taken from the muster rolls of each regiment or battery. Upon these every death and its cause is entered. The total deaths from disease from the first occupation of the camp, the middle of April, to the middle of September, and including the four battalions, which remained to January 31, were 341, the percentage being a little less than half of one per cent. The total deaths of volunteer forces which were mobilized at Camp Thomas up to December 2, which was two months and a half after they had been withdrawn from Camp Thomas and after the close of all campaigns, was 50, many of them participated, was for this period of six months 1.61 per cent.

Prepares Plan for Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The supervising Architect of the Treasury Taylor has already taken up the subject of the construction of the sixty-two public buildings authorized by congress and will expedite the preliminary work as much as possible. It is expected that the final plans for the construction of the buildings will be completed by the present month all of the sites will have been advertised for and in those cases where the sites are named in the act the preliminary steps will be taken at once to select the sites, either by purchase or condemnation.

Financial Committee Meets.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The commission of eleven members appointed by the president to prepare a financial measure for the next session of congress held a preliminary meeting today in the room of the house committee on judiciary. The special purpose of the meeting was to make a time and place when and at which the work shall be begun. No conclusion was, however, reached, and an adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock tomorrow.

Appointments in Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The president made the following appointments today: Interior—To be assistant director of the census, Frederick H. Wines of Illinois; to be agent for the Indians, Charles S. Nichols of Arizona; to be Colorado river agent in Arizona, George W. Hazlett of Iowa; to be Navajo agent in New Mexico; Fred B. Spriggs of New York at the Nevada agency in Nevada; Alonzo A. Armstrong of Arizona, at the Fort Apache agency in Arizona.

Thanks of Queen Victoria.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The following message from Queen Victoria to the president has been received at the executive mansion: "WINDSOR, March 6.—To the president of the United States: 'I thank you sincerely and the American nation, for the assistance you have rendered to me in my country by your friendly sympathy shown to my country in its bereavement.' (Signed) VICTORIA, R. I."

Notifies Officers to Be Examined.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Secretary Long today cabled to Admiral Dewey at Manila and to Rear Admiral Sampson at Havana, announcing the enactment of the naval pension bill and instructing them to have the officers attached to their respective fleets examined physically in order to make ready for their reorganization and promotions.

Legality of Foraker's Amendment.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The War department has requested of the attorney general an official interpretation of the Foraker amendment to the army appropriation bill, prohibiting the granting of any "franchise or other special privilege or friendly sympathy shown to my country in its bereavement." (Signed) VICTORIA, R. I."

Putnam May Be Librarian.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—There is good reason to believe that the president will offer the position of librarian of congress to Herbert Putnam of Boston.

J. Sheer Sentenced, Mo., Conductor on Electric Street Car Line.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The supreme court of the United States today rendered a decision in the case of the United States against A. J. Matthews and others, the opinion being handed down by Justice White. Matthews is a deputy marshal in the marshals in Florida. He had information leading to the arrest of persons implicated in the killing of revenue officers, and then claimed the reward offered under existing law. The attorney general resisted the claim, because Matthews was a deputy United States marshal. The court of claims allowed the claim. The findings of the majority report are: Majority and Minority Reports Filed, but McCreary is Not Guilty.

UTAH SENATE RIBBERY CASE

Majority and Minority Reports Filed, but McCreary is Not Guilty.

SLOAN ONLY "IMPROPERLY APPROACHED"

Conclusion is Reached that Representative Law's Charges are Not Sustained by Evidence—No Particular Harm Done.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 6.—The legislative investigating committee submitted a majority and minority report to the joint assembly this afternoon. The majority report is signed by Senator Whitney and Representatives Stewart, Mansfield, Sorenson and Cummings. The minority report is signed by Senators Shurtiff and Howell. The findings of the majority report are: 1. In the matter of the charge of bribery preferred by Representative Law against A. W. McCune, we find after the most careful consideration that the charge is not sustained by the evidence. 2. In the Sloan-Nebecker case we find that Mr. Sloan improperly approached Senator W. C. Nebecker for the purpose of securing his (Nebecker's) support for Mr. McCune, but the evidence does not establish an attempted bribery or other public offense. 3. In the Ivins-Jackson case the evidence is not sufficient to justify the conclusion that any attempt was made to secure by improper means Mr. Jackson's vote. We believe the report of the joint assembly, which is signed by the use of Mr. McCune, by the use of Mr. Sloan, by the use of Mr. Sloan's vote by Mr. Sloan, and by Mr. Sloan's vote by Mr. Sloan, is not sufficient to justify the conclusion that any attempt was made to secure by improper means Mr. Jackson's vote. We believe the report of the joint assembly, which is signed by the use of Mr. McCune, by the use of Mr. Sloan, by the use of Mr. Sloan's vote by Mr. Sloan, and by Mr. Sloan's vote by Mr. Sloan, is not sufficient to justify the conclusion that any attempt was made to secure by improper means Mr. Jackson's vote. We believe the report of the joint assembly, which is signed by the use of Mr. McCune, by the use of Mr. Sloan, by the use of Mr. Sloan's vote by Mr. Sloan, and by Mr. Sloan's vote by Mr. Sloan, is not sufficient to justify the conclusion that any attempt was made to secure by improper means Mr. Jackson's vote. 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